

IT'S LO THE RICH INDIAN, THANKS TO UNCLE SAM'S CARE

He Has Money in the Bank and Is Receiving War Prosperity Prices for the Products of His Farming—Government Now Completing the Payment of Sums Which Will Total Ten Millions of Dollars

POOR Lo is no longer poor. He is a landholder and stock raiser. He has money in the bank, millions of it, or will have when the Government completes the distribution of payments recently authorized. For his farm products he is receiving war prosperity prices. From his oil lands royalties are flowing in with an abundance that would make a white man dizzy.

When payments out of tribal funds authorized by Congress at the last session have been completed, including an earlier distribution, the Indians will have received from the Government \$10,585,088. In addition, during the last three years about \$4,000,000 has been advanced to stock Lo's ranges on various reservations and to purchase farm equipment. From this capital investment he is now receiving returns, in some instances, of more than 50 per cent.

The Indian Office has just completed the payment of \$633,300 to the members of the Chickasaw Nation, the distribution of which was authorized in 1914. Further payments authorized this year began on August 15. These will amount to \$6,239,700 to the Chickasaws, \$938,100 to the Seminoles, \$1,360,800 more to the Chickasaws, making in all, including the earlier distribution, \$9,071,900 which these Indians have received in cash.

To the Chickasaw Indians in Minne-



BIRD ON THE PRAIRIE DOES HIS HARROWING ON HORSEBACK.

ota payments will be made under the recent act amounting to \$1,513,788. The adults competent to take care of their interests will receive their share of the money. In the case of minors and others the money will be deposited in banks to be used for their benefit under the supervision of the officers of the Indian service.

Of greater interest, however, is the fact that the American Indian is not only the holder but also the producer of wealth. He is beginning to put money into the bank himself as well as having the Government put it in for him.

This is largely the result of a plan to enable him to make use of the natural resources available on the various Indian reservations heretofore utilized to a great extent by white men for their own benefit under the leasing system. Only last week there were put on sale at the Chicago market fifty carloads of cattle from Indian herds. In many places the Indian



THE OTHER MEDICINE GATHERS HIS CROP.



THE PICTURESQUE TEPEE GIVES PLACE TO MODERN COMFORTS OF HOME.

has shown that he can not only raise cattle but also obtain the top market price.

During the last three years about \$1,000,000 has been expended on the purchase of cattle, sheep and horses to stock the Indian ranges. The handling of these herds by the Indians has more than justified the investment. For example, the tribal herd placed on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana in the spring of 1914 at a cost of \$405,108 showed a net profit on December 31, 1915, of \$287,601. The tribal herd of sheep on the Picuris reservation showed gross returns in the first year of \$17,250 on an investment of \$23,477. The live stock on the various Indian reservations is worth more than \$25,000,000, as compared with \$22,777,075 in 1913. In addition to this increase of more than \$3,000,000 in value the Indians have sold \$5,498,266 worth of stock and slaughtered \$2,307,421 worth for their own needs.

As a herdman the Indian has been particularly successful. The highest price paid on the Chicago market for

Turning Point Reached in History of the Indians, Who Are No Longer a Vanishing Race, but Are Increasing in Numbers as Well as in Wealth and Are Coming Into Their Own Again

a grass fed steer was recently paid by an Indian of the Crow tribe on a day when the general market value of cattle was lower than on other days of the season.

Gradually the original uncivilized American is taking possession of his own again. He is managing his own farm and reaping his own harvest. Leases of allotted land decreased in number from 28,847 in 1913 to 16,124 in 1915, a change in accord with the 3,109,209 to 1,868,778. In 1915 the area of tribal lands leased was \$122,812 acres. In 1913 it was 10,568,048.

The Indian is becoming a competitor at the agricultural fair with the white man. He is raising his own supplies, relieving the Government of a considerable extent of the necessity of making gratuitous issues of food under treaties to induce him to remain where he is on the reservation instead of reverting to the nomadic habits of his forefathers.

Nor is he any longer a vanishing race. The number of Indians increased from 260,950 in 1913 to 269,000 in 1915. Gradually the Indians toward tuberculosis, trachoma and kindred diseases, which prevailed among them to an alarming extent, is being checked. This is due to a medical campaign and the improvement of housing conditions.

It appears, therefore, that the turning point in the history of the Indian has been reached. His numbers are increasing, his wealth is growing and he has taken a place among the white men as the producer of wealth in a system of civilization with which his own manner of living was in direct conflict.

Age to Be Served as Well as Youth at City College

COLLEGE WORK FOR ADULTS.
By SIDNEY EDWARD MEZES,
President of the College of the City of New York.

In New York city and in the country generally, too little attention has been given to adult education. Without relinquishing its work in the general field of academic training, the College of the City of New York will devote itself increasingly to the education of adults who are not at what is usually considered of school age. I believe that there is a greater per capita return for efforts spent in educating persons who wake up to the need for intellectual training after school age than there is even in the education of young men who are sent by their parents to college.

After all, the college training is often very much like a "shotgun prescription." When a doctor doesn't know what is the matter with his patient, he may give him a prescription made up of a great number of ingredients, in the hope that possibly one of them will do some good. It is difficult to tell just what a young college student should receive, but we give him the best shotgun prescription we can devise, and the result is, as a rule, surprisingly good.

With the adult, on the other hand, we have a chance for a rifle shot. Such a person knows more definitely what he wants, and we are able to give it to him. Of course, the college is concerned with the specific needs of adults who want further training in so far as that training is in the college rather than in the primary or secondary field. There are other agencies in the public school system prepared to provide education below collegiate level.

The new courses in accountancy, engineering and allied subjects, as well as the admission of non-matriculated students into the evening session, are steps in the college programme for the education of the adult population of this city.

Why, don't you know that all students in any university must make good to remain on the roster? Even in the case of the younger students who come with matriculation credits, they must make good or be dropped.

"Every student is only received on probation. We have regular course work. After a couple of weeks the instructor makes note on the back of the card as to how you are progressing—good or not progressing. I look them over and note the instructor's comment. Before a month has passed the student is likely to be dropped if he has not demonstrated his ability to assimilate what he is taught.

"Your preliminary examination in part of the general entrance requires you to make a decision whether or not the applicant may take up the course he desires with profit to himself. That is really the whole intent of the innovation.

"It looks to me like a reiteration of what I said. We could accommodate more than 1,000 students in the college if we had the power to make the power of the governing body more exactly defined.

"It was only at the last session of the Legislature that this was made possible. Trustees Moses, Stimson and Charles H. Smith had the matter in charge for the board and I was with them at Albany during the process.

"Well, there has always been some question as to just how far the College of the City of New York might go in the extension of its tuition policy and plans. While many of its trustees and officers have always felt they could do what finally has been done, they were not sure their judgment would stand legal test. So the aid of the Legislature was sought to make the powers of the governing body more exactly defined.

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THE DOOR, ONE OF THE CROW FARMERS.

Fine Young Fellow of 66 Benefits by the New Plan

FOR BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE.
By DR. FREDERICK B. ROBINSON,
Director of Courses, College of the City of New York.

Awakening to the necessity for more adequate service to the communities in which they are located, institutions of learning throughout our country have formed the Association of Urban Universities to study the educational needs of large cities and to devise methods of meeting those needs. In harmony with the programme of the association, the College of the City of New York is increasing the opportunities it offers to persons employed during the day in the great industries of New York city. It is also making special efforts to train persons for public service and to increase the efficiency of those already in the civil service.

It is highly desirable to instruct persons in the civil service with a view to increasing their efficiency and to preparing them for advancement to higher grades. At various conferences with the Civil Service Commission, engineering and accounting experts and other authorities, the college now offers courses of study for persons in the civil service of the city ranging from the lower grades of bookkeeper, accountant, secretary and clerk up to the highest divisions of the executive, engineering and auditing branches of the service.

The Civil Service Commission has approved the courses of study as standard educational preparations for the various grades to which they refer. Persons in the city's employ availing themselves of our work will be consciously preparing for advancement in dignified careers which will bring reward on the merit basis. The office holder will be in a recognized profession; he will not be merely "holding down a job."

The carrying out of our educational programme for such of the \$7,000 municipal employees as may avail themselves of it should give to the city the best of intelligent workers and should open up to the individual employee a new line of progress. The American city is the test of our democracy and it will stand the test only to the extent that those who are part of the governmental machinery are intelligently trained and filled with the ideals of good government. Surely the city's college may well undertake this work for the city's welfare.

ALL adult New Yorkers not yet college bred may take on an alma mater immediately and at small cost. This educational innovation has been made possible by the decision of the College of the City of New York to register students in vocational and certain other courses without requiring of them the general entrance qualifications. The waiver embraces in its benefits the entire population of New York city over 21 years of age, and takes effect with the beginning of this present fall term. In lieu of the qualifications hitherto demanded as a preliminary to enrollment, a nominal tuition fee is asked, a fee so small that it may be left out of the reckoning.

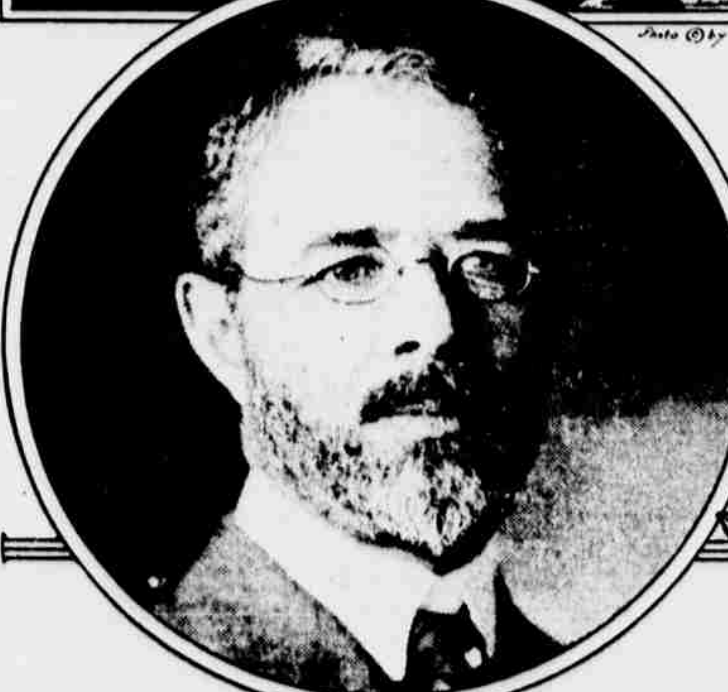
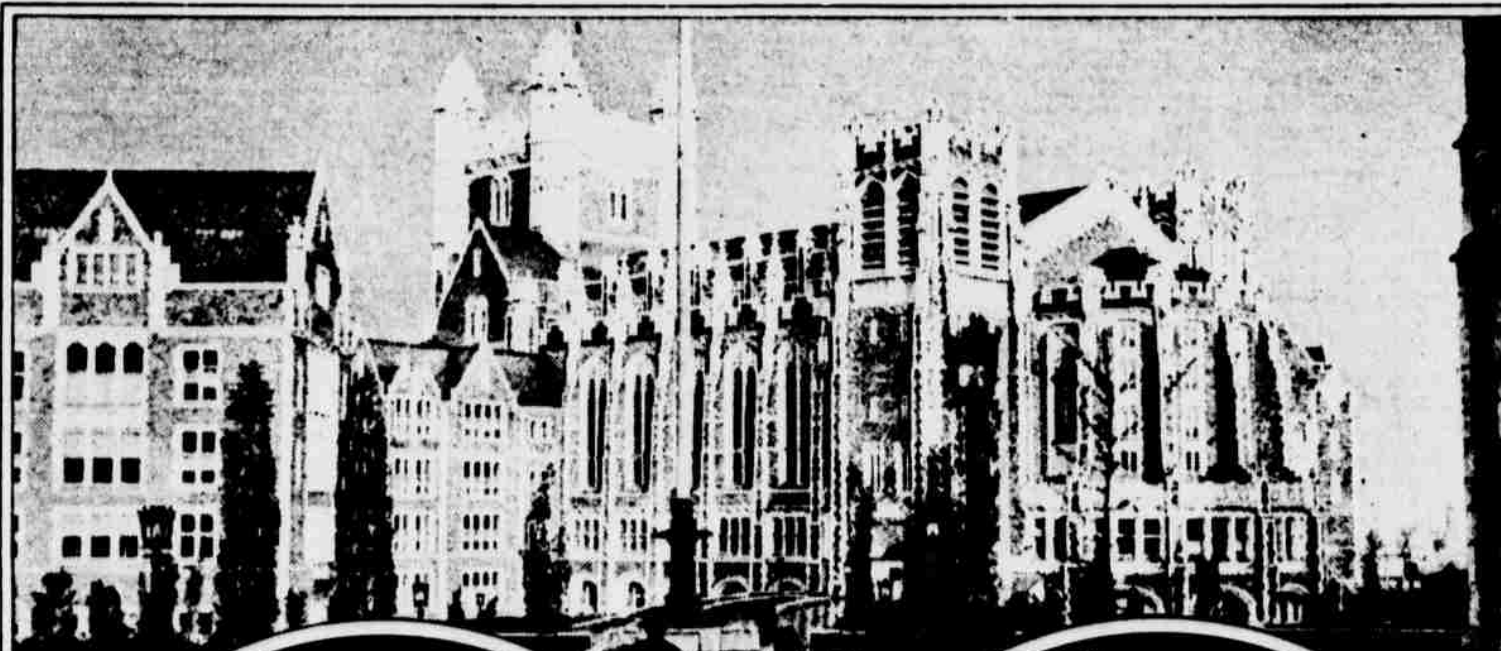
It is estimated that there are above a quarter of a million residents of New York who are ambitious of securing a college training, but who have been debarred from academic benefits through rigid registration requirements or the prohibitive cost of the curriculum. To reduce tuition fees, but still retain the old Greek, Latin and mathematics entrance conditions would not better the situation. Those who might easily meet the expense who could not qualify for matriculation.

Many men and women arrived at middle age have completely forgotten the subjects studied in their grammar and high school days. Now, however, neither advancing years nor lean purses nor lack of admission credits are obstacles when higher education is planned.

This is the purpose and effect of the innovation in general. Up at the City College Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, the director of the courses, explained in simplified detail. In room 110 of the main building he has been putting in a strenuous two weeks preliminary to the opening of the fall term. The applicants to take advantage of the entrance credits waiver number thousands. It has been Dr. Robinson's job to pass upon them.

The doctor is a genial, changed man despite his trying task. He is an expert questioner of third degree proficiency. His queries put to applicants are all pointed and serious, but he has an eye twinkle every now and then that makes you think he has a joke in ambush ready to spring on you when the moment's ripe. His middle name is patience, as fifteen minutes observation of his methods will testify. Even when he denied being the college gymnasium director to one telephone inquirer, he did it in a very helpful and informative way, so that the questioner might lose no time in reaching the man he wanted.

"This year's innovation sweeps away



President Sidney Edward Mezes of the College of the City of New York.



Prof. Frederick B. Robinson. Above—Main building.

College of the City of New York in this city next November. Annual educational, both of official and citizen, is its study, and the idea is taking root all over the country. Our advance along the line of universal education, betterment, began with Dr. Finley in 1911. We may have heard claims ever since.

"Have you then seen nothing in the adult educational innovation to the institution of the general public, so that it is likely that the thousands wishing to enroll will know the way?"

"All of the New York newspapers have given us substantial news space. Mr. Lewis, the theatre proprietor, permitted us to advertise the innovation on his screens. We have placed it in the elevators of the Municipal Building so that the city employees as well as the thousands who enter the building daily will know about it. We have advertised it in generally and generously as we could.

"Suppose now we go in and have a talk with Mr. Mezes?"

So we went to the office of President Sidney Edward Mezes, the executive head of the College of the City of New York. Very cordial and very clearly he was a duplicate of Dr. Robinson in radiating quiet enthusiasm.

"I have explained our adult educational innovation and the benefits of our vocational courses to city employees," said Dr. Robinson. "I may sum up by saying that we offer something superior because of three facts: First, our modern methods and equipment; second, our brilliant array of lecturers and tutors, men who could not be secured for a money return; third, the exceedingly low fee charged those who must pay. All told, I've said we have a higher tuition average."

"I think I acquiesce in that conclusion—a higher tuition average," said President Mezes, so gravely that it sounded like a conclusion in differential calculus. A second look indicated, however, that the president could joke a little bit. "Yes, a higher tuition average. It's peculiarly our job to extend the benefits of the College of the City of New York to the mass of the people in New York."

"The city has paid for the college and the organization, and the city should get back in the fullest degree returns for its outlay. We are trying to see that it does. The adult angle of education promises rich return. What is the age of our oldest student since the college began its evening sessions?"

"I think we have one student 66 years of age," said the doctor.

"Fine young fellow," said President Mezes quite seriously.

"With a bright outlook," the doctor added.

"Indeed, yes," returned the president, "he is a bright fellow. He has the adult education of the past and determination. That is the more advanced of the applicants may be for college. He is, the more certain, we shall have the extension we have contemplated providing for adults."

The special vocational courses, fostered by the College of the City of New York are those of accountancy, junior and graduate divisions of engineering (junior civil and mechanical). The fees for these courses are \$150 for a full collegiate year, or \$75 for two semesters, a weekly fee of \$1 and two hours a week each term. Instead of two are permitted to take same fee, for the first semester, a nominal fee of \$5 for the term charged. A large number of the lower of New York law school enrolled the better to learn and to current legal opinion.

To illustrate the adult educational innovation, take the supplementary school education that is given to city employees. A second level of education is provided for city employees. We may say now and then the university men: "What is the use of college education for city employees?"

When a young man comes to the college, he is given a course in Greek, Greek and mathematics. After a year he is wished for a further course of business law. He is given a money through both of these courses. So it has run along here.

Now with entrance to the college, he is given a course in business law. He is given a money through both of these courses. So it has run along here.

In the business law course, the room work will be conducted by the city and also by the teachers of the New York law school. The city will be given as coherent parties of the final profession who are and are, in particular phases of the law, because the special lectures of their time to the college staff and the teachers, in a spirit of service, accept merely nominal fees. The college is able to offer courses at remarkably small tuition.